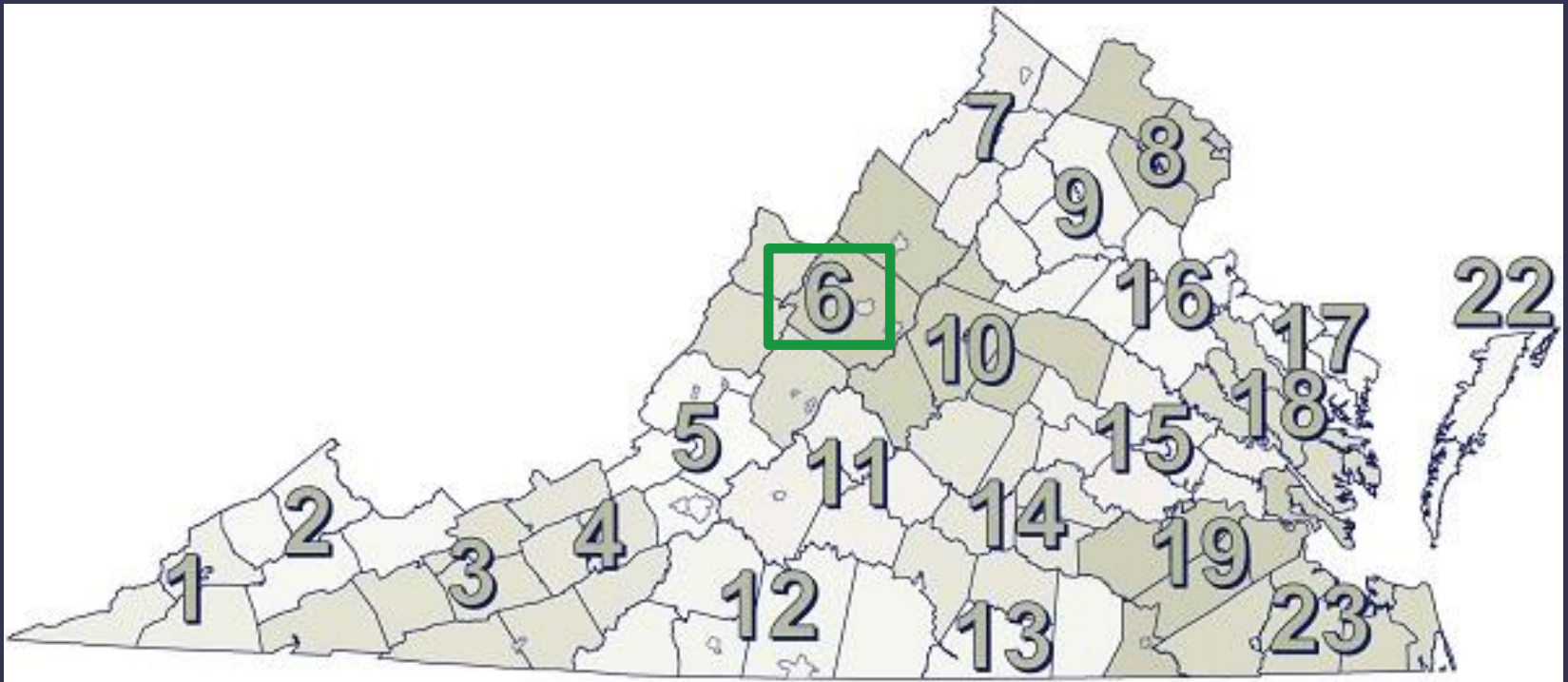




Chesapeake Bay TMDL Phase III WIP Process Overview December 11, 2018

Hunter Moore
Central Shenandoah Planning
District Commission



- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Lenowisco PDC | 8. Northern Virginia RC | 15. Richmond Regional PDC |
| 2. Cumberland Plateau PDC | 9. Rappahannock-Rapidian RC | 16. George Washington RC |
| 3. Mount Rodgers PDC | 10. Thomas Jefferson PDC | 17. Northern Neck PDC |
| 4. New River Valley RC | 11. Region 2000 LGC | 18. Middle Peninsula PDC |
| 5. Roanoke Valley-Alleghany RC | 12. West Piedmont PDC | 19. Crater PDC |
| 6. <u>Central Shenandoah PDC</u> | 13. Southside PDC | 22. Accomack-Northampton PDC |
| 7. N. Shenandoah Valley PDC | 14. Commonwealth RC | 23. Hampton Roads PDC |

Key Terms:



Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL):

A calculation that determines the amount of a pollutant that can occur in a waterway, but still meet water quality standards and ensure clean water.

Local Area Planning Goals (LAPGs):

Pollutant reduction goals established for local communities.

Input Deck:

A list of BMP combinations that will address local area planning goals.

Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs):

The holistic combination of BMP actions and programmatic actions aimed at reducing pollutants in local water ways to achieve the TMDL calculation.

What is the Bay TMDL?

The Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is designed to ensure that all pollution control measures needed to reach the goal of a clean Chesapeake Bay and local waterways that meet water quality standards are in place by 2025.

- Focuses on reducing nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment
- Required under the U.S. Clean Water Act
- Prompted by insufficient progress of restoration efforts and continued poor water quality in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries



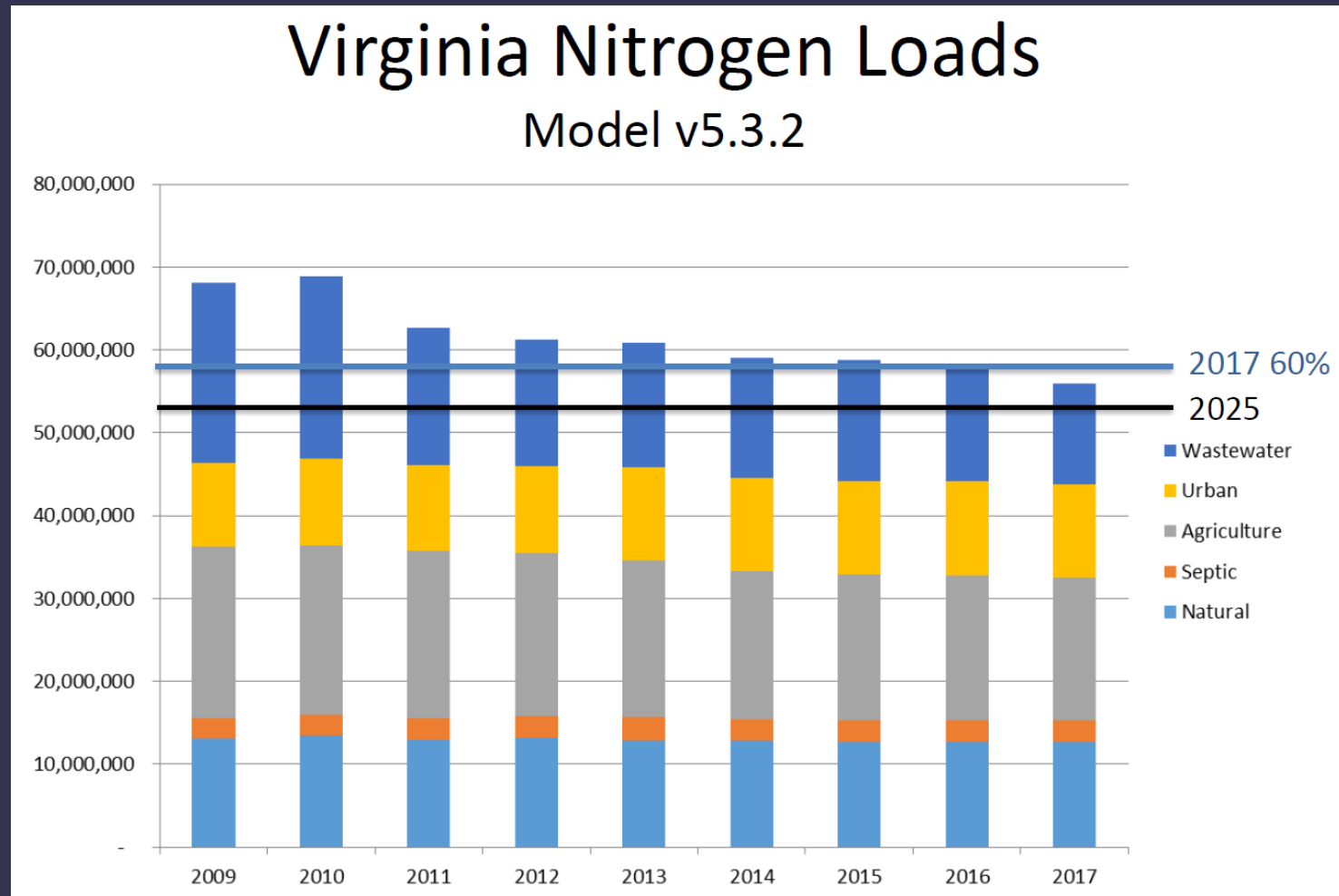
What is the Bay WIP?

As part of the Bay TMDL, each of the six Chesapeake Bay states and D.C. are required to develop a Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

- The WIP details how and when the state will meet the nutrient reduction targets given by EPA.
- Phase I WIP submitted to EPA in November 2010
- Phase II WIP- March 2012
- Phase III WIP- Summer 2019

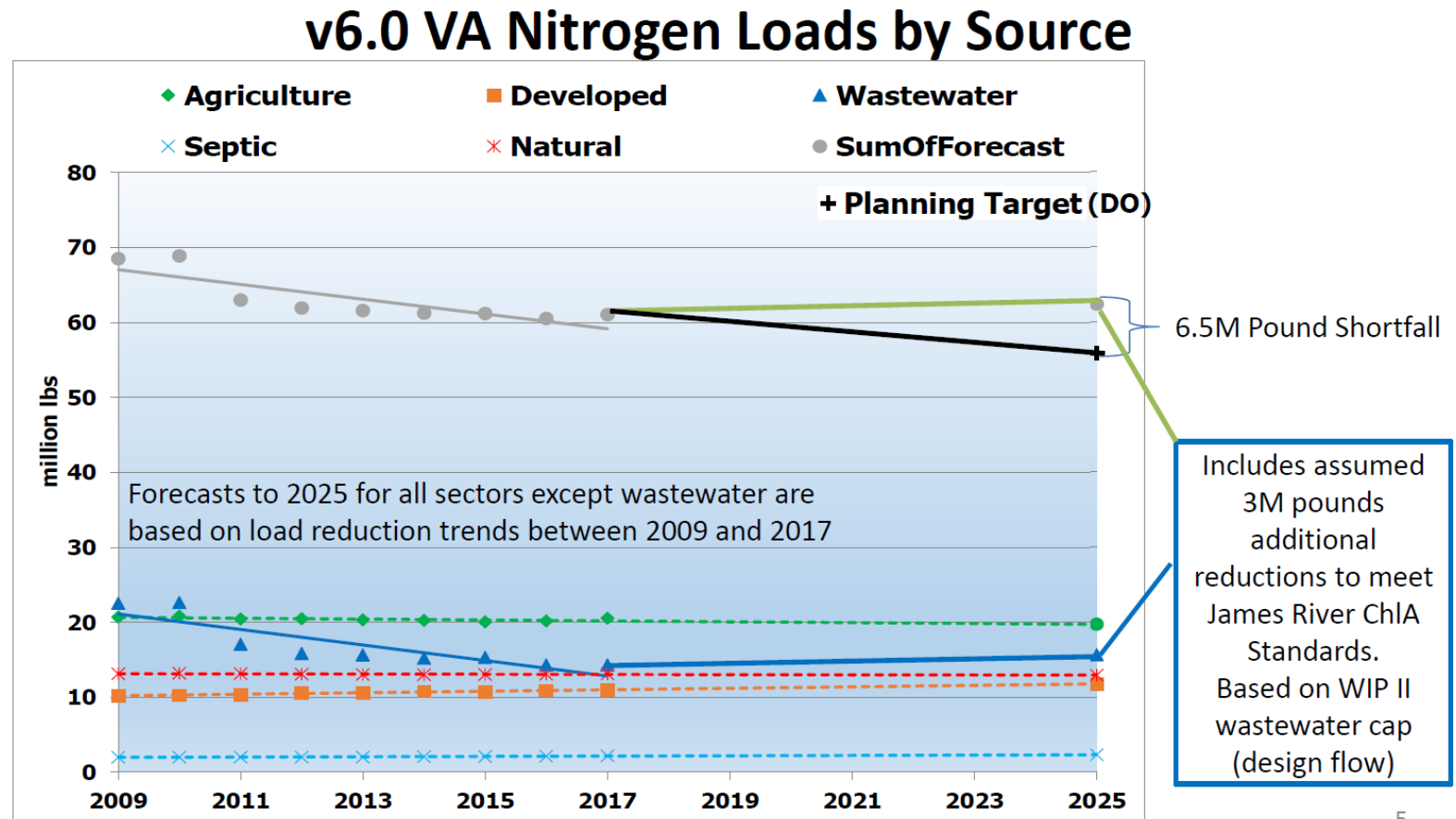


How are we doing-Where are we going?



Source: James Davis-Martin, DEQ

How are we doing-Where are we going?



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Statewide WIP III Process Overview

- Regionalized Response:
 - SWCDs will coordinate response to address agriculture and most forest nutrient reductions
 - PDCs will coordinate urban, septic, & remaining forest nutrient reductions
- All data is aggregated at the SWCD Area or PDC level
- No local data or strategies—only regional
- SWCDs & PDCs submit information to DEQ
- DEQ then submits Virginia's WIP to EPA

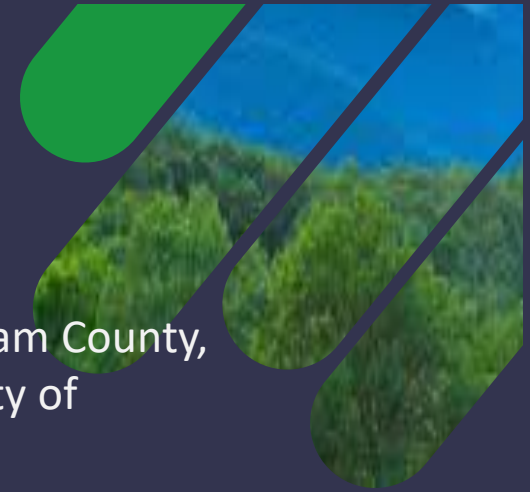


Regional Process Overview



1. Minimum of 3 urban stakeholder meetings
 - July 31st
 - August 22nd
 - September 20th
2. Minimum of 1 ag-urban joint stakeholder meeting
 - November 26th
3. Submit regional information to DEQ Dec 14th
4. DEQ's draft plan is due in April 2019

CSPDC Locality & Stakeholder Group



- Local Governments: Augusta County, Bath County, Rockingham County, Rockbridge County, City of Staunton, City of Waynesboro, City of Lexington, City of Harrisonburg, and Town of Glasgow.
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- Department of Conservation and Recreation
- Soil & Water Conservation Districts
- Virginia Department of Health
- Virginia Department of Forestry
- Virginia Department of Transportation
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
- Valley Conservation Council
- Community Alliance for Preservation
- Friends of the Shenandoah River

PDC Planning Tasks

1. Revise region's urban BMP input deck provided by DEQ
2. Develop regional programmatic actions
3. Outline resources needed for implementation
 - Submitted funding, authority, education and technical assistance needs
5. List local co-benefits achieved through BMP and strategies
 - Examples: improving local water quality, advancing economic development opportunities, enhancing outdoor recreation, climate resiliency, flood control, etc.



Top BMPs Identified



- Bioretention / Raingardens
- Forest Buffer
- Nutrient Management Plan
- Urban Stream Restoration
- Tree Planting
- Street Cleaning
- Storm Drain Cleaning
- Septic Connection
- Septic Pumping
- Impervious Surface Reduction

Top Programmatic Actions Identified

- Create new funds for stormwater design projects and engineering assistance.
- Create consistent SLAF funding and expand categories for funds, including: Stream Restoration, Nutrient Trading, and Urban Stormwater BMPs.
- Identify opportunities for stream restoration and bank stabilization and implement as part of a larger watershed plan.
- Create Nutrient Management Plan that would be implemented or required by HOAs; would possibly need a consultant to organize the program.
- Expand VCAP cost-share program and other urban cost share funds; VCAP funds need to be more consistent.
- Create new funds to address project pairing. For example, pairing transportation and drainage with water quality projects.
- Develop a program to capture and track sewer pumping. Pumping companies could report more information on when and where they pump.
- Implement a "community first" program that promotes the local area instead of focusing in the bay area. A local program would engage citizens and encourage them to participate by promoting benefits to local communities.

Top Agriculture Sector BMPs

- Greatest agricultural BMP needs in Bay watershed:
 - Animal Waste Facilities
 - Grass and Forested Buffers (incl. CREP)
 - Cover Crops
 - Nutrient Management (all types)
 - Poultry Litter Transport
 - Livestock Stream Exclusion



Thank You!

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